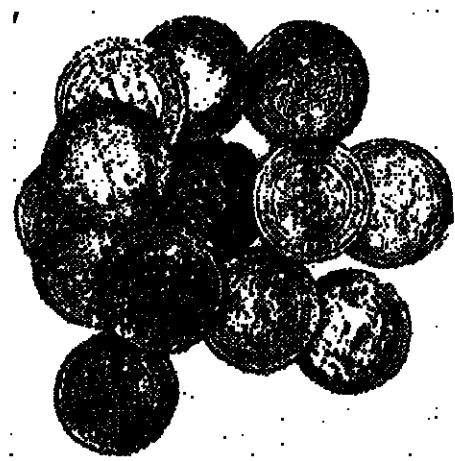


في الله









## 'BOOK OF THE EARTH' OPENS ITS PAGES

"Be very careful when digging in your own garden," say the Tajiks.

Even when it lies at the height of several kilometres above sea level in the Pamirs and the Tien Shan mountain ranges, the earth in Central Asia is like a layer cake filled with archaeological objects. The "nucleus" in this "cake" is full of surprises. One can find testimonies of life that existed more than two hundred thousand years ago, traces of ancient Aryans' migration in the middle of the second millennium before the Christian era and splendid

Greek artifacts of Bactrian origin. These latter are a synthesis of the Bactrian art which flourished in the third and second centuries B.C. Then come religious monuments left by Buddhists, Christians, Moslems.

Archaeologists from Moscow, Leningrad, and the Central Asian republics have been doing systematic and regular study of this "book of the earth" which may give answers to many riddles in history.

A small hill on the bank of the Amudarya River produced quite a sensation in archaeology.

When this site, known as Tahli Sanguin (a "throne of stone"), was excavated, the archaeologists discovered an ancient temple dedicated to Oxus, the god of that river, the longest in Central Asia. It seemed that there would be no end to the finds — gold and silver decorations, ivory carvings, weapons, coins with portraits of all the rulers of the Graeco-Bactrian dynasty, sculptures. Step after step the archaeologists went deeper and deeper into the ancient times. This remarkable synthesis of Greek and Bactrian cultures occurred after Alexander the Great conquered Central Asia and his empire collapsed.

For thirty years excavations have been going on in Pendzhikent, Northern Tajikistan. Pendzhikent was an ancient city destroyed by Arab conquerors in the 8th century. The discoveries here include murals and new elements of pre-Islamic urban civilization. Excavations show that Islamic culture was implanted by the Arabs on a fertile ground. Before their arrival, that land had had very original culture of its own from time immemorial.

The finds in South Tajik towns, where there were ancient iron ore workings have in the past few years yielded interesting materials about the spread of Christianity in that region.

## Round the Soviet Union

● A DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN KISHINEV TO BUILD THE FIRST MICROFACTORY IN SCHOOL No. 7. The two-story building will have sixteen specialized workshops for young turners, builders, computer programmers, microprocessor operators, etc. Altogether it provides two hundred work places. The schoolchildren themselves will manage the factory under the guidance of the factory's methodological centre.

● THE FIRST CUSTOMERS HAVE ARRIVED TO BE ACCOMMODATED AT THE NEW BOARDING-HOUSE "KACHKHOBI" (THE BORZHOMI AREA IN GEORGIA) FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON. They are made up of seven hundred holiday-makers from Moscow, Tyumen, Kiev, Tomsk, Ashkhabad, and Vladivostok. The commissioning of the house was envisaged in the plan for the social development of Borzhomi area.

● ORNITHOLOGISTS HAVE INTRODUCED CORRECTIONS IN THE PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A HEP ON THE BUREYA RIVER, THE BIGGEST PROJECT IN THE FAR EASTERN SOVIET UNION. In keeping with their recommendations, the banks of the future reservoir before the dam have been moved away from the nesting grounds of the black crane. The territory used by this rare Far Eastern bird has been declared a preserve.

## Superpowerful transmission line in Kazakhstan

The world's first long-distance alternating electric current transmission line, with a tension of 1,150,000 volts, has been put into operation in Kazakhstan, a Soviet republic in the south-eastern part of the USSR. Its wires stretch for almost one thousand kilometres from electric stations in Ekibastuz to the city of Kustanai. The construction workers have only about 300 kilometres left to reach Chelyabinsk in the Ural and the entire line will be completed this year. It will make possible to transmit to the Ural, Siberia and European

USSR more than 40,000 million kWh of electric energy annually — the aggregate generating capacity of the electric stations, now under construction and which will work on strip-mined coals at Ekibastuz.

The 1,150-kilovolt transmission line signifies a new, higher level of progress in Soviet energetics. Its transmission capacity is up to six million kW. For transmitting such a current at least four 500-kilovolt lines would have been needed.

A special equipment has been designed and manufactured for

this superpowerful energy bridge: new scientific technological and engineering solutions have been found. For example, a special wire has been employed here, one kilometre of which weighs several tens of tonnes. The pylons for the line have been made twice taller than usual.

Such superpowerful transmission lines are economically very advantageous; they help sharply curtail fuel transportation, first of all transportation of coal by railways.

## Microgiant for two republics

The biggest dam of the Tuymayun irrigation and power complex, being built in Central Asia on the border of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia, has been put into operation. The new earth dam, which has reliably anchored the shores of the Sullansadzar reservoir — one of the four man-made seas of the hydroelectric system of coastal engineering structures.

The Sullansadzar dam is unprecedented in Central Asia for its length (20 km). Its design is also original. Its sloping shores look like real sea shores on a small scale, prompted by nature. The dam's structure of earth and concrete, which raised the reliability of the structure and reduced the use of expensive filtering material, which protects the dam from destruction.

As soon as all the projects of the hydroelectric system go into full operation, a guaranteed water supply will be provided for 230,000 hectares of new ploughland and 300,000 of previously cultivated lands in the north of Uzbekistan.

graduates, and combat the infantile attitude peculiar to some young people. The quality of education will also be improved by the limitations imposed on the opportunities to study at the specialized stage. The stage-to-stage ratios between students at different stages will make it possible to raise the scholarships paid at the second level to 100-120 roubles per month.

## BOMBS ON THE BEACH

The newspaper TRUD writes about how bombs of World War II were deluged after being washed ashore by a storm from the bottom of the Black Sea in the resort of Pituunda. The first to find a bomb were some teenagers. Military sappers called in by the police found another three.

At first, the defusing operation seemed quite a problem. An underwater blast would cause a destructive shock over a large area of the sea. A zone within one kilometre is regarded unsafe in a blast of a fifty-kilogramme charge. The bombs, however, weighed more than three hundred. If they were to be lifted onto the surface, the outcome could be disastrous, as the bombs' rusty fuses made them doubly dangerous in a storm.

The only way out was to blow them up underwater. The heavy seas made one of the sappers' dives four times before all the bombs were ready.

After they were blown up, another bomb lurking in the sea bed was discovered on the next day by divers. It weighed one hundred kilograms. The seamen only left the area after a long search, when they had made sure there were no more unpleasant surprises.

## GRASPING THE ENTIRE LIFE

What aspects of reality, what acute problems of our life should be in the focus of the writers' attention today? LITERATURNAYA GAZETA poses this question to writer Anatoly Kurchatkin.

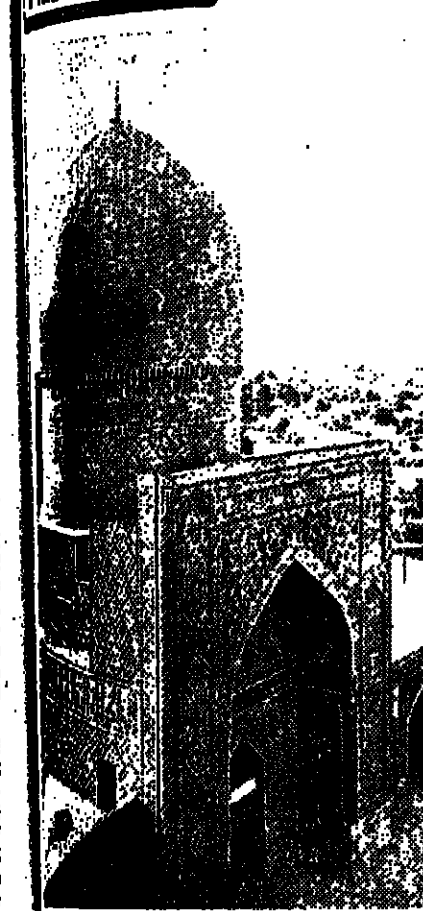
Whether he likes it or not the writer will be highly subjective in answering this question, depending on his individual creative orientation.

Though they equally understand the reality, or even more — assess it in the same way, the orientation of different writers may be entirely opposite. Owing to his psycho-physical qualities one writer may close his eyes on a fact which may arouse a fit of anger, wrath and pain in another, and it can be vice versa. One believes that unlike autumn bees swarming off over the sweet thing, writers should not take a fancy to a some tiny spot in our current life and develop it in a crowd. In ideal approach all our life and development, minor problems should be within the writer's vision. Otherwise literature will fail to answer all the requirements of the human soul, whether it be youthful, old, fiery, rational or analytical. But the soul should respond. If it is silent it means that the present life has works of literature but not literature in its full sense. The duty of literature is to be multicoloured, to tackle a multitude of styles, themes and problems. It is to introduce monotony in this or that. All attempts to introduce monotony in literature, making literature a burnt-out and deadly desert for a long time, concludes Kurchatkin.

## A CENTRE THAT HELPS FAMILIES

An interesting experiment, which is successfully going on in Brezhnev, a town with a major industrial complex producing heavy KamAZ lorries, is described in the newspaper, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Over the past few years the town has maintained a very popular office which is somewhat awkwardly described as pedagogical and preventive centre. In fact, it is a centre that helps families. In their spare time, mothers, daughters attend training sessions in studios, clubs and workshops. With great zeal and ardour they learn the techniques of carpentry, half-moon sewing, they learn the art of applying work and modern interior decoration. At the centre, young couples can leave their children over the week-end or for the evening.

## Places to visit



## BUKHARA

Bukhara is many centuries old. In this Central Asian city there are plenty of monuments of architecture and culture belonging to various times. One of the oldest and most wonderful buildings is the Ark Citadel. Palaces of rulers, mosques, and the mint were there. Now the citadel of the Bukhara emirs houses a museum of regional studies.

Not far from the formidable wall of the citadel stands the Bulukhans Mosque, a masterpiece intricately and lavishly ornamented and with unique carved columns.

The huge park is full of old trees and is the seat of another masterpiece of classical Oriental architecture of the 9th and 10th centuries — the Samanids Mausoleum. The builders used baked plates and achieved spectacular effect through specially combined patterns. The mausoleum looks different in the morning, daytime and dusk. The patterns change depending upon the sunshine. The mausoleum looks fantastic in moonlight. No other masterpiece of world architecture has such masonry.

In the centre of Bukhara is the Pot-Kalyan architectural ensemble with its famous, wonderfully beautiful Kalyan Minaret. "The Great minaret," as it was called, was erected more than 900 years ago. It is almost 50 metres tall and is covered with unique designs composed of brick plates.

## Specialists from developing countries in Leningrad

Leningrad Academy of Sciences prepares specialists of the highest level. Along with students this leading educational school of the Soviet Union receives representatives of developing countries. More than 10 years the Academy has been training persons in various fields of science and technology for developing countries. The programme of studies and training lasts one month. Instructions in one of the specially worked out themes are in English.

Today, along with men, civil aviation professors are being mastered by women. One of them is Felanora Rakolondramanina, a deputy chief of the Antananarivo airport (Madagascar),

where she is in charge of capital construction and maintenance of airport facilities.

"The Academy has given me a lot both in theory and practice," she told an MJI correspondent. "The curriculum is very topical and, in my opinion, it contained nothing which can be dispensed with: I studied with interest economics and planning of commercial activities, problems of servicing in air transportation, interaction between various airport services. I hope to successfully apply the knowledge acquired at the Academy in my practical work."

## Flowers for Hiroshima

Edward Paja, now on a visit to Moscow, rarely stays in his native city, Warsaw. He is an indomitable traveller. He is 63 and a man of the world. He travels everywhere on his bike.

Edward Paja, who was formerly in the army, and now is a pensioner, dedicates all his spare time to travelling. He has been to many countries in Europe and North Africa. This year, he has travelled to North Korea, the Soviet Union, China, Korea and Japan on a route more than 35 thousand kilometres long. The Polish traveller has dedicated his trek to the 40th anniversary of the Victory over Hitlerite Germany.

## Science and technology

### A WINDOW INSTEAD OF STOVE

Not only walls... but also windows can keep heat in the house. This is the belief of experts at the Armenian Research Institute of Building and Architecture, who have designed a triple window block.

Hot air is being supplied into the space between two parallel windows. Through the hole in the window sash it gets into the room and heats it. With such a window there is no need for heating radiators, the air becomes purer, the microclimate and hygienic conditions of a dwelling improve. The supply of warm air from a compressor station is regulated automatically by means of a temperature sensor.

### EXPERIMENT BY COMPUTER

Laboratory tests conducted without the participation of researchers have become habitual at the solid-state physics research Institute of the Latvian University. The course of experiments is controlled by an automatic system. One of the units affects the samples by laser beams and guided by a computer it fulfils a programme of many hours. Subsequently it produces results of the experiment in the form of digital or graphical information.

Compared with traditional methods, this system yields results dozens of times faster. It embraces several laboratory units studying substances by various methods. For this mighty light source, X-ray equipment, electronic "gun", crystals and heating devices are used, ensuring temperature regime between -200° to +500°C. All scientific instruments are controlled by an electronic device.

## Robot vs reckless drivers

Members of the traffic research Institute, which experts from a number of ministries, have designed an automatic photo-robot which can follow the speed limit violators and operate the photo radar. To an extent of up to one kilometre it determines the speed of the cars. As a proof it has a photo accusation on a plate of the car with its speed limit.

shown. Besides, the date, time and place of traffic rule offences is imprinted.

The photo-robot can "plot" several reckless drivers at a time. The system can operate day and night and at any weather. Its cassette is meant for 720 shots.

Such radars are supposedly to be mounted on roads with particularly heavy traffic as well as on the vehicles of the state traffic inspection.

## Museum for fairy-tale characters



The soldier and the princess—characters of the plays at the Moscow Puppet Theatre. ● Heads of puppets at the Japanese theatre, 19th century. The Moscow Sergei Obrazinov Puppet Theatre is a museum. Founded in 1937, it contains puppets from 50 countries of all Soviet republics. You can trace the history of puppet-making art, see ancient and present-day puppets and masks. Most puppets at the museum were presented to the theatre by Soviet and foreign puppeteers. Now the museum's collection amounts to 2,500 puppets and masks. Irina LEONIDOVA

## VIEWPOINT

### SIXTY YEARS OF FRIENDSHIP MOVEMENT



Yevgeny IVANOV, First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium, Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

On December 30, 1917, two months after the October Revolution, the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs sent an appeal to the nations and governments of the world declaring that "the Republic of the Soviets" had as its aim "the creation of such conditions under which all peoples could be united in economic and cultural cooperation."

A considerable role in the setting up of this cooperation has been played by the public, which, with its endeavours helped dismantle the diplomatic blockade against the young Soviet state. In 1925, this country set up the USSR Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (VOKS).

Standing at the helm of the friendship movement were the most prominent figures of Soviet and foreign culture and science. This tradition has been maintained to date.

The present Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, which was set up on the basis of VOKS in 1956, has another distinctive trait — broad participation of millions of enthusiasts throughout the country. The Union embraces 82 associations and societies of friendship with individual countries and regions; 130 branches in constituent republics, territories, regions and cities, which incorporate 31 thousand primary organizations. It maintains contacts with publics in 140 countries.

The 60th anniversary of the friendship movement has coincided with major landmarks in world history — the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism in World War II and the decade of the Helsinki Conference. In Volgograd, a session was held by the leading committee of the World Council of Hero Cities and Victims of War, and in Khabarovsk — an international conference dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The movement for friendship among nations is successfully fulfilling the task of consolidating understanding and trust among peoples, supplementing intergovernmental contacts with direct ones between individuals and, in some cases, providing the only channel for communication. Such contacts are maintained, for instance, with the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Relations with the publics in these countries have always been stable, despite all the adversities in the interstate relations.

Traditionally fruitful have been the relations with friendship societies in India, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. Contacts are closely maintained with the publics in France, Italy, West Germany, and other West European countries.

Links with friendship societies in the socialist countries concentrate on the exchange of experience in communist and socialist construction, promotion of economic integration.



PROFILES

# DONATAS BANIONIS

Today, there is no point in going to the Mosfilm, Lenfilm, or Lithuanian Film Studios to interview the famous Soviet film actor Donatas Banionis. There is hardly a chance of meeting him on television or at a concert stage. Banionis gives all his time and undivided attention to the theatre now that Juozas Milinis has left Panovežys, and Banionis has become the company's artistic director.



by Sholokhov, Ostrovsky, Brecht, Miller, Dürrenmatt, Ibsen, and the Lithuanian dramatist Grigas. Yet it was his film parts that made him famous.

The small Lithuanian town of Panovežys, by all standards a provincial one, is in fact a real mecca for this country's theatregoers. It would not be too far-fetched to say that Panovežys is known primarily for its theatre, which was organized by Juozas Milinis, the outstanding Soviet drama director and a personal friend of Jean Vilar and Jean-Louis Barrault.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the company became one of the most original drama groups in the country. Milinis had brought together and tutored a phalanx of actors who made a great contribution to Soviet drama and film. Donatas Banionis was first among equals there.

He was the first in Milinis' company to have made a name on a nationwide scale, the first actor from Panovežys to become famous throughout the country and abroad. Banionis was invited by film studios when he had had many remarkable drama creations to this credit in plays

world's greatest geniuses, Goya and Beethoven.

Intensive work on the set went side by side with rehearsals at the theatre. At the turn of the '70s, Banionis created a series of remarkable stage parts, the most notable among them being that of Artillery Captain in August Strindberg's "The Dance of Death".

Then came the sharp change in his career. Of course, a change from acting to directing does not come easy, nor is it within every actor's competence. However, even the first plays Banionis produced as a director proved his proficiency and talent. Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus" and the young Byelorussian dramatist, Alexei Dudarova's "The Evening" have certainly borne out Banionis' right to leave the stage and take a place at the director's small table in the auditorium. He often invites young directors to work at Panovežys, too, especially since there are a lot of young talents in Lithuania at present. Among the beginners, Banionis selects not merely the gifted ones, but those who know and appreciate Milinis' tradition and can contribute to further development of the actors' theatre. For him, drama is only alive within the context of today's public life. He believes in traditions that are perpetuated by constant change.

Mikhail SHVYDKOI

## 'Estonia' comes to Moscow

The "Estonia" Theatre of Tallinn, now on its eighth visit to Moscow, has performed Kapp's opera, "The Singer of Freedom", on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre.

Like on the previous occasions, "Estonia" shows pieces either unknown or very little known, says the theatre's chief art director Arne Mikk. To mark the third centenary of Handel's birth, we have this year staged his opera "Alcina", based on Ariosto's epic "Rolando Furioso". This, in fact, is the first production of the opera in the Soviet Union. Those who are fond of operatic music can come and hear young Verdi's opera, "Aida Miller" based on Schiller's drama "Kabale und Liebe". The theatre also has opera "Boris Godunov", which is very different from the others. It is based on the original version of the opera which is more dramatic and austere, than Rimsky-Korsakov's edition. Boris Godunov is sung by Yevgeny Nestorenko of the Bolshoi.

Muscovites will also see for the first time the ballet "Confession" by Denisov based on a novel by the French writer A. de Musset, "La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle". This production, as well as the cantata-ballet, "The Estonian Ballads" composed by Torma, represent modern music in the theatre's repertoire.

The visit will end on September 29 with a gala concert by Estonian master performers, many of whom are very popular outside Estonia.

Svetlana DROZDOVA



A scene from Denisov's ballet, "Confession". Osklav is danced by Tili Ilm.

## FILMING VIKINGS

The first demonstration of a two-part feature film "Trees Along the Stones" took place recently at the Moscow Otkrytaya class. This romantic and adventure film was produced by director S. Roslitzky and his Norwegian counterpart K. An-

dersen.

The film, shot at the Gorky Central Studios of Children's and Youth Films in cooperation with the Norsk Film film, is a continuation of the traditional links between Soviet film makers and their foreign counterparts.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Contests. Over 60 young musicians from many cities of the country are taking part in an all-Union contest of pianists in Riga (Latvia). A representative jury, including leading performers and composers, will determine the winners of this two-week contest which will conclude on September 30. It is headed by Tatyana Nikolayeva, a professor at the Moscow Conservatory.

Books. The Khudozhestvennaya Literatura Publishers have issued a book entitled "Poets in the Struggle for Peace". The poems included in the collection were written by poets of different countries and continents between 1945 and 1985. The book is illustrated by reproductions from posters made by artists in many countries.

## Donated to Smolensk

Over 400 paintings, graphic sheets, items of sculpture as well as decorative and applied art have been presented at an exhibition in Smolensk (the Russian Federation).

They were donated to the city by Moscow art critics O. Voronova and A. Kuleshov. Their extensive collection also includes works by Russian painters of the 18th and the beginning of the 20th centuries as well as modern Soviet painters of various republics. On display are also works by Oriental masters and graphic sheets from Czechoslovakia and Mexico. The museum-preserve in Smolensk has received manuscripts, books, photographs illustrating the history of Soviet art. Among them are also works by O. Voronova who has written 18 monographs and hundreds of articles about Russian and Soviet art.

## Eleven days of music

The 10th George Enescu International Music Festival is currently going on in Bucharest. This year it coincides with the 50th death anniversary of this noted Romanian composer and the centenary of the Romanian Opera. 104 performances of opera and ballet companies, symphony ensembles and choirs as well as other musical collectives are expected. They will perform works by 76 Romanian composers, primarily compositions by George Enescu and some famous musical pieces by foreign authors.

The festival will be attended by noted foreign performers from 14 countries, including Soviet artists. Bucharest and ballet lovers are eager to meet Soviet violinist Vadim Trepakov, who will perform with the Romanian TV and Radio Orchestra. They will hear "Swan Lake" with Alla Malina, a soloist of the Leningrad Philharmonic, and Nikolai Pashkov, a soloist of the Leningrad Philharmonic, on the programme is the opera "Aida", featuring Vadim Trepakov, and appearances by ballet dancers from Leningrad and other cities.

## Devoted to classics

"Classics and anti-classics"—such is the subject of the Belgrade International Theatre Festival (BITEF) currently in progress in the Yugoslav capital. Companies from nine countries have brought to this review of drama art plays which reflect present-day approach to interpretation of classical works of world dramatic art. The Soviet Union is presented by the Moscow Taganka Theatre of Drama and Comedy which is already familiar to the Yugoslav audiences. The company will perform "The Lower Depths" by Gorky and Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard" staged by Anatoly Efros, the theatre's chief artistic director. More concretely they will perform "War Is Not Feminine" based on a play by young playwright S. Alexeyevich.

A broad panorama of the cultural life permeates the Days of Austria recently going on in Moscow. An exhibition at the Central Architects' House deals with the history of the capital, Vienna, and prospects for its further development. A display of the Austrian national headgear has been erected at the USSR Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art. Professions and amusements from Austria have been giving performances in Moscow and the most popular with the Muscovites are the Viennese and Habsburg comedies and the brass orchestra of the Mozarteum orchestra.



● The Natties musical choir entertaining the audience.

## WHAT'S ON!

September 24-27

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the "Estonia" Theatre: 25—Denisov, "Confession" (ballet); 26—Händel, "Alcina" (opera); 27—Double-bill: Stravinsky, "The Firebird"; Berlioz, "Romeo and Juliet" (one-act ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Ballet Company from the Gansu province (People's Republic of China): 25, 26, 27—"The Silk Path Covered With Flowers", a dance drama.

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Makedonsky Musical Theatre (Sofia): 26, 27—López, "Andalousie".

### FILMS

The "Zamb" Version (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A political detective with sci-fi elements which discloses attempts by imperialist circles to use modern scientific achievements against man.

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 24-25—"The Rossini Trio" (Sweden), the Leningrad Trio; 26-27—"The Rossini Trio" (Sweden), the Leningrad Trio.

Leningrad Central Stadium. 24-25—"The Rossini Trio" (Sweden), the Leningrad Trio; 26-27—"The Rossini Trio" (Sweden), the Leningrad Trio.

### EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists' Club (Krymskaya Embankment, 17).

Exhibition of the works of the artists of the Krymskaya Embankment.

## When two men meet halfway—the road becomes shorter

It was exactly this idea that prompted the workshop attended by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Vneshtrg) and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

The participants in the workshop which took place recently in Moscow, exchanged information on economic development in two countries, discussed the present state of and prospects for Soviet-Indian trade, and considered ways of making more productive use of existing trade agreements. The workshop was held in the USSR Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Vneshtrg) and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

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# AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

to a fascinating trip to the "Russian Winter" Arts Festival held annually from December 25 to January 5.

For detailed information contact the nearest Aeroflot or Intourist office in your country.

**АЭРОФЛОТ**  
Soviet airlines

## FLY AEROFLOT TO THE 'RUSSIAN WINTER' ARTS FESTIVAL!

## TECHONOR OFFERS...

The Norwegian firm, Techonor International A/S, has arranged an exposition-seminar on computer technology at the World Trade Centre in Moscow.

The firm has been cooperating with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Machine-Tool and Instrument-Making Industry since 1979. It delivers computers, computer complexes to the USSR, and renders programming services in various fields.

At the current exposition new products have been displayed, specifically, computer complexes that make drafts, computers for controlling metal-cutting machines.

## Intourist news

Intourist offers a package programme for hotel booking, for administrative management, etc.

I have been visiting the USSR on business since 1979, Lail Halvorsen, Techonor's president, told an MNI correspondent. Our computer complexes have been installed in many cities of the Soviet Union—at the Bakulev Institute of Cardio-Vascular Surgery in Moscow, at a research institute in Tallinn, one of the biggest systems is in operation at Sumy, Ukraine. Our computer system controls conveyors in Togliatti at the VAZ automobile works... We have some joint R&D works carried out together with Soviet partners. These joint activities are going on. We intend to expand mutually beneficial links with the Soviet Union. The current exposition testifies to this.

## Have a taste of Uzbek cuisine

The light in the room was dazzling. I heard sounds of the Uzbek national instruments—domras and rubabs. Hanging on the walls were large festively patterned rugs. I was offered a choice of melons, peaches, grapes, and pears plus such delicacies as pilav, lagman, shurpa, many and many other meaty items.

Even though the place is not an Uzbek restaurant, it looks like one. It was opened for the ten-day celebration of Uzbek cuisine at the National restaurant at the Intourist hotel complex in Moscow.

Ten best Uzbek chefs have arrived in Moscow to show their skill to foreign tourists, says Yelena HANGA.

## For Ethiopia's agriculture

A thousand tractors will be produced annually at a tractor-assembling plant built with Soviet assistance in Nazret, Ethiopia. The plant is assembling two types of tractors the components for which are supplied by Minsk tractor works.

The Nazret enterprise forms the basis of modern machine-building industry in the republic and is becoming a pump for skilled national personnel. Tractors produced by the plant are placed at the disposal of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, to facilitate planned mechanization of the country's agriculture.

## Philately

## Jubilees of ancient towns

Two 5-kopak stamps have been issued to commemorate the jubilees of two ancient towns in this country: the 1000th anniversary of Bryansk (south-west of Moscow) and the 900th anniversary of Lutsk (western Ukraine).

## Places associated with Pushkin

Among the new routes offered by Intourist this season is one linked with the name of the Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. It passes through Moscow, Leningrad, Pskov, and Kishinev. In Moscow tourists will visit Pushkin Museum where they can see many of the poet's manuscripts, documents and private belongings. They will visit the exhibition of literature and the history of Pushkin devoted to the poet's life and work. They will also see the Moscow Kremlin complex with its famous cathedrals and museums and visit the Tretyakov Picture Gallery—the treasure-house of Russian and Soviet art.

In Leningrad their tour includes the Hermitage with its world-famous collection of fine and decorative arts dating back to ancient times. They will visit the Peter and Paul Fortress, a former prison for political opponents in tsarist Russia. Excursions are organized to the town of Pskov, where the poet studied at the Lyceum.

There are quite a few places in the capital of Moldavia, Kishinev, also linked with his name. Here, in the south of Russia, he spent three years in an exile and wrote more than one hundred of his works.

The visit to the Pushkin Museum and the natural reservation, situated at a distance of 130 km from Pskov, is absolutely indispensable. This museum is in the village of Mikhailovskoye, which was the poet's estate. He used to visit the place often and lived in exile there, too. He was buried close by at the Syrovogorsky Monastery.

Tatyana ANDREYEVA